

A young boy with short dark hair, wearing a striped t-shirt, is smiling warmly at the camera. He is positioned in the lower right foreground. The background is a close-up of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The entire image has a warm, orange-toned overlay. The text "Notes to Indicators" is located in the upper right quadrant, underlined.

## Notes to Indicators

## Notes to Indicators

---

<sup>1</sup> Adult respondents were asked if the children in the household spoke a language other than English at home and how well they could speak English. Categories used for reporting were “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” and “Not at all.” All those who were reported to speak English less than “Very well” were considered to have difficulty speaking English based on an evaluation of the English-speaking ability of sample children in the 1980s.

<sup>2</sup> The majority of children who live with neither of their parents are living with grandparents or other relatives. Some live with foster parents or other nonrelatives.

<sup>3</sup> National Center for Health Statistics. (1995). *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>6</sup> Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 53 (Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> Ventura, S.J. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>8</sup> Mathews, T.J., MacDorman, M.F., and Menacker, F.E. (2002). Infant mortality statistics from the 1999 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (4) Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>9</sup> Fields, J., and Casper, L.M. (2001). America’s families and living arrangements: March 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P20-537. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>10</sup> Bachu, A. (1999). Trends in premarital childbearing: 1930 to 1994. *Current Population Reports*, P23-197. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>11</sup> The *birth rate for unmarried women* is the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in a given age group, for example, 20 to 24 years. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is the number of births occurring to unmarried women, divided by the total number of births. The *percentage of all births that are to unmarried women* is affected by the birth rate for married women, the birth rate for unmarried women (who account for nearly one-third of all births), and the proportion of women of childbearing age who are unmarried. The percentage of births to unmarried women increased very slightly in recent years, because increases in the birth rate for unmarried women were offset by increases in births for married women.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (various years). Marital status and living arrangements (annual reports). *Current Population Reports* (Series P-20). (Beginning in 1995, reports are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html>.)

<sup>13</sup> National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). Unpublished tabulations.

<sup>14</sup> To provide a comprehensive picture of the child care arrangements parents use to care for their preschoolers, this indicator draws on the strengths of two different Federal data sets—the National Household Education Survey (NHES) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Using NHES (POP7.A) data, the percentage of children in each type of arrangement is shown to provide total usage rates. Because some children are cared for by more than one type of provider, the numerator is the number of children in the particular arrangement and the denominator is all children. Using SIPP (POP7.B) data, the historical trend of the primary child care provider is

---

shown because there is an interest in the care arrangement that is used by employed mothers for the greatest number of hours each week. In this case, the numerator is the number of children of employed mothers who spend the greatest number of hours in the particular arrangement each week and the denominator is all children of employed mothers.

<sup>15</sup> Center-based care includes day care centers, nursery schools, and preschools. Other nonrelative care includes family day care providers, in-home babysitters, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child or provider's home. Other relatives include aunts, uncles, and cousins. Mother care includes care by the mother while she worked.

<sup>16</sup> Since grade-school-age children differ from preschoolers in their development and have a greater need for structured activities and educational programs, the child care arrangements and enrichment activities for grade-school-age children are presented in a separate indicator.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1994). *Supplement to the Second Addendum (1986) to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982): Assessment of new findings on sulfur dioxide acute exposure health effects in asthmatic individuals* (EPA/600/FP-93/002). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1995). *Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Oxides: Assessment of scientific and technical information* (EPA-452/R-95-005). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for ozone and related photochemical oxidants* (EPA/600/P-93/004aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for particulate matter* (EPA/600/P-95/001aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1986). *Air quality criteria for lead: Volume III* (EPA-600/8-83/028cF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>22</sup> Duncan, G. and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

<sup>23</sup> An, C., Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. (1993). Teen out-of-wedlock births and welfare receipt: The role of childhood events and economic circumstances. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 75 (2), 195-208.

<sup>24</sup> To learn more about the U.S. Census Bureau's experimental measures, see Short, K. (2001). Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999. *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-216. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>25</sup> These income categories are similar to those used in the Economic Report of the President (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, D.J. (1993). *America's children: Resources from family, government, and the economy*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 1990 Census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the medium and high income categories are at similar levels of median family income.

<sup>26</sup> Mayer, S.E. (1997). Income, employment and the support of children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

<sup>27</sup> Smith, J.R., Brooks-Gunn, J., and Jackson, A.P. (1997). Parental employment and children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

<sup>28</sup> Kaufman, T. (1996). *Housing America's future: Children at risk*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition.

---

<sup>29</sup> The definition includes households lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having unvented room heaters as the primary heating equipment, and having multiple upkeep problems such as water leakage, open cracks or holes, broken plaster, or signs of rats.

<sup>30</sup> Paying 30 percent or more of income for housing may leave insufficient resources for other basic needs. National Academy of Sciences. (1995). *Measuring poverty: A new approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

<sup>31</sup> Income-eligible families who report either severe housing cost burdens or severe physical problems with their housing and do not receive rental assistance are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to have “priority” housing problems. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.

<sup>32</sup> “Very-low-income renters” are renter households with incomes at or below half the median family income, adjusted for household size, in their geographic area.

<sup>33</sup> Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition. (1990). *Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult to sample populations*. Bethesda, MD: Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition.

<sup>34</sup> Nord, M., et al. (2002). Household Food Security in the United States, 2000. Food and Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, *Food and Nutrition Assistance Research Report No. 21*. Washington, DC: USDA.

<sup>35</sup> For additional results and more details on the Healthy Eating Index and how it is computed, see Bowman, S.A., Lino, M., Gerrior, S.A., and Basiotis, P.P. (1998). *The Healthy Eating Index: 1994-96 (CNPP-5)*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Available at <http://www.usda.gov/cnpp>.

<sup>36</sup> The percentages of children covered by government and private insurance in 1999 do not add up to 86 percent (the percentage of all children covered by health insurance), because some children have both government and private insurance.

<sup>37</sup> Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). *Bright futures: Guidelines for health supervision of infants, children, and adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

<sup>38</sup> Simpson, G., Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A., and Parsons, P.E. (1997). Access to health care. Part 1: Children. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 10 (Series 196). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>39</sup> Bartman, B.A., Moy, E., and D’Angelo, L.J. (1997). Access to ambulatory care for adolescents: The role of a usual source of care. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 8, 214-226.

<sup>40</sup> Folton, G.L. (1995). Critical issues in urban emergency medical services for children. *Pediatrics*, 96 (2), 174-179.

<sup>41</sup> Newacheck, P.W. and Starfield, B. (1988). Morbidity and use of ambulatory care services among poor and nonpoor children. *American Journal of Public Health*, 78 (8), 927-933.

<sup>42</sup> Newacheck, P.W., Halfon, N., and Budetti, P.P. (1986). Prevalence of activity-limiting chronic conditions among children based on household interviews. *Journal of Chronic Disease*, 39 (2), 63-71.

<sup>43</sup> Kiely, J.L., Brett, K.M., Yu, S., and Rowley, D.L. (1994). Low birthweight and intrauterine growth retardation. In Wilcox, L.S. and Marks, J.S. (Eds.), *From data to action: CDC’s public health surveillance for women, infants, and children* (pp. 185-202). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<sup>44</sup> Martin, J.A. and Park, M.M. (1999). Trends in twin and triplet births: 1980-97. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 47 (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

- 
- <sup>45</sup> Martin, J.A. and Taffel, S.M. (1995). Current and future impact of rising multiple birth ratios on low birthweight. *Statistical Bulletin*, 76 (2). New York, NY: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
- <sup>46</sup> Kleinman, J.C. and Kiely, J.L. (1991). Infant mortality. *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes*, 1 (2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- <sup>47</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1995). Poverty and infant mortality, United States, 1988. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 44 (49), 922-927.
- <sup>48</sup> No linked file was produced for data years 1992 through 1994, as a transition was made from cohort data to period data. For period linked files, the numerator consists of all infant deaths occurring in the period that have been linked to their corresponding birth certificates, whether the birth occurred in that year or the previous year. National Center for Health Statistics. (1997). Public use data file documentation: Linked birth/infant death data set—1995 period data. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Prager, K. (1994). Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 20 (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. MacDorman, M.F. and Atkinson, J.O. (1998). Infant mortality statistics from the linked birth/infant death data set—1995 period data. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 46 (6, Supplement 2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- <sup>49</sup> Estimates from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- <sup>50</sup> Fingerhut, L.A. and Warner, M. (1997). *Injury chartbook. Health, United States, 1996-97*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- <sup>51</sup> Klerman, L.V. (1993). Adolescent pregnancy and parenting: Controversies of the past and lessons for the future. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 14, 553-561.
- <sup>52</sup> Maynard, R.A. (Ed.). (1996). *Kids having kids: A Robin Hood Foundation special report on the costs of adolescent childbearing*. New York, NY: The Robin Hood Foundation.
- <sup>53</sup> Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births to teenagers in the United States, 1940-2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- <sup>54</sup> Ventura, S.J., Mosher, W.D., Curtin, S.C., et al. (2001). Trends in pregnancy rates for the United States, 1976-97: An update. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- <sup>55</sup> Kessler, D.A., Witt, A.M., Barnett, P.S., et al. (1996). The Food and Drug Administration's regulation of tobacco products. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 335 (13), 988-994.
- <sup>56</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1996). Projected smoking-related deaths among youth—United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 45 (44), 971-974. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- <sup>57</sup> National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (1997). *Ninth special report to the U.S. Congress on alcohol and health, from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, June 1997* (NIH Publication No. 97-4017). Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health.
- <sup>58</sup> Blanken, A.J. (1993). Measuring use of alcohol and other drugs among adolescents. *Public Health Reports*, 108 (Supplement 1).
- <sup>59</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse. (1995). *Marijuana: Facts parents need to know* (NCADI Publication No. PHD712). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- 
- <sup>60</sup> Pope, H.G., Jr. and Yurgelun-Todd, D. (1996). The residual cognitive effects of heavy marijuana use in college students. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 275 (7).
- <sup>61</sup> U.S. Public Health Service. (1993). Measuring the health behavior of adolescents: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System and recent reports on high-risk adolescents. *Public Health Reports*, 108 (Supplement 1).
- <sup>62</sup> Finkelhor, D. and Dziuba-Leatherman, J. (1994). Victimization of children. *American Psychologist*, 49 (3), 173-183.
- <sup>63</sup> Lauritsen, J.L., Laub, J.H., and Sampson, R. J. (1992). Conventional and delinquent activities: Implications for the prevention of violent victimization among adolescents. *Violence and Victims*, 7 (2), 91-108.
- <sup>64</sup> Snyder, H.N. and Sickmund, M. (1999). *Juvenile offenders and victims: 1999 national report* (Publication No. NCJ 178257, p. 26). Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- <sup>65</sup> Wells, C.G. (1985). Preschool literacy-related activities and success in school. In Olson, D., Torrance, N., and Hildyard, A. (Eds.), *Literacy, language, and learning: The nature and consequences of literacy* (pp. 229-255). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
- <sup>66</sup> Barnett, S.W. (1992). Benefits of compensatory preschool education. *Journal of Human Resources*, 27, 279-312.
- <sup>67</sup> Decker, P.T., Rice, J.K., Moore, M.T., and Rollefson, M. (1997). *Education and the economy: An indicators report*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- <sup>68</sup> Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 9-year-olds.
- <sup>69</sup> Chen, X., Tuma, J., Daniel, B., and Scott, L. (2001). *Trends in high school academic coursetaking: Mathematics, science, English, and foreign language course completion*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- <sup>70</sup> Horn, L., Nunez, A.M., and Bobbitt, L. (2000). *Mapping the road to college: First-generation students' math track, planning strategies, and context for support*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- <sup>71</sup> Some of these changes may be related to changes in the survey and collection procedures in 1994.
- <sup>72</sup> Brown, B. (1996). *Who are America's disconnected youth?* Report prepared for the American Enterprise Institute. Washington, DC: Child Trends, Inc.
- <sup>73</sup> American Council on Education. (1994). *Higher education today: Facts in brief*. Washington, DC: American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.
- <sup>74</sup> Schmidley, A. Dianne and Campbell Gibson. (1999). *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1997, Current Population Reports*, Series P23-195, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/p23-195.pdf>.
- <sup>75</sup> Lollock, L. (2001). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2000, *Current Population Reports*. P20-534. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/cps2000.html>.
- <sup>76</sup> Gibson, Campbell J. and Lennon, E. (1999). *Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-1990*, Population Division Working Paper No. 29. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html>.